

ABSTRACT

Drug trafficking is one of an issue of organized crime faced by Afghanistan. Based on the history, level of Afghan opium cultivation can be seen from every period of power, ranging from the Soviet Union, Taliban Group, United States, and until now opium cultivation still continues. The vastness of Afghanistan's opium fields, is one of the factors supporting of the Afghan drug business. At first, Afghan drug dealer network is a problem of local criminal organizations, and then transformed into transnational organized crime (TOC), because its network has been exploiting the market and supplying heroin in various countries. The impact of drugs trade, not only felt by the Afghan people themselves, but the international community who involved in the activity.

The longer trafficking routes of Afghan drugs, encouraging the international community to cooperate with each other in disrupting heroin trade from Afghanistan. Afghan government's effort to tackle drug trafficking problems is the cooperation between the MCN (Ministry of Counter Narcotics) and UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). The presence of UNODC in Afghanistan had a positive impact and greatly assisted MCN in implementing various counter-narcotics policies. Although this partnership has not achieved significant results, it has contributed considerably in the eradication of opium fields in recent years. Therefore, cooperation between MCN - UNODC is very important and needs to be done in the long term.

ABSTRAK

Perdagangan narkoba merupakan salah satu isu kejahatan terorganisir yang sangat kompleks di Afghanistan. Berdasarkan sejarahnya, tingkat budidaya opium Afghanistan dapat dilihat dari setiap periode kekuasaan, mulai dari kekuasaan Uni Soviet, Taliban, Amerika Serikat dan hingga saat ini budidaya opium masih berlanjut. Luasnya ladang opium, menjadi salah satu faktor pendukung terciptanya bisnis narkoba. Awalnya, jaringan pedagang narkoba Afghanistan merupakan persoalan organisasi kejahatan lokal, kini berubah menjadi organisasi kejahatan transnasional (TOC) karena jaringannya telah mengeksploitasi pasar dan menyuplai heroin di berbagai negara. Dampak yang ditimbulkan dari perdagangan narkoba ini, tidak hanya dirasakan penduduk Afghanistan, melainkan masyarakat internasional yang terlibat dalam aktivitas tersebut.

Rute perdagangan narkoba Afghanistan yang semakin panjang, mendorong masyarakat internasional untuk saling bekerja sama dalam menggagalkan perdagangan heroin dari Afghanistan. Adapun upaya pemerintah Afghanistan dalam menanggulangi permasalahan perdagangan narkoba yaitu dilakukannya kerja sama antara MCN (*Ministry of Counter Narcotics*) dengan UNODC (*United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*). Kehadiran UNODC di Afghanistan sangat membantu MCN dalam mengimplementasikan berbagai kebijakan kontra narkotika. Meskipun kerja sama ini belum mencapai hasil yang signifikan, tapi cukup berkontribusi dalam pemberantasan ladang opium. Oleh karena itu, kerja sama antara MCN – UNODC sangat penting dan perlu dilakukan dalam jangka panjang.